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42d YEAR.

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NO. 23

A TERRIFIC SEA BATTLE FOUGHT

Between German and
British Battleships.

ABOUT TEN THOUSAND SEAMEN

And Many Officers Were Lost
In the First Naval Fight
Of the War.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

London, June 2.—Picking its way from its base in the Kiel canal the German high sea fleet on Wednesday afternoon emerged into the North Sea and off the coast of Jutland engaged a British fleet throughout the afternoon and night in what probably was the greatest naval battle in the world's history so far as tonnage engaged and tonnage destroyed was concerned.

Conflicting Statements.

London, June 3.—Conflicting claims continue to cloud the issue of the great naval battle fought off the Jutland Coast last Wednesday.

There is no such great disparity in losses as at first appeared in the British and German reports, according to British Admiralty officials, who claim that later reports show that two German battle cruisers went down, while London announces the receipt of a wireless dispatch from Berlin carrying an admission from the German Admiralty that another German battle ship, in addition to the Pommern, was sunk. Unofficial reports say the British lost 19 warships and the Germans 15. The life loss is estimated at 10,000.

Berlin has issued no further statement regarding the German losses, which initially were given as one battle ship, two light cruisers and several destroyers.

Losses Were Great.

London, June 4.—The British Admiralty to-night issued a statement saying there was the strongest grounds for the belief that the British navy in the battle with the Germans off Jutland last week had accounted for a total of eighteen German men of war, and that there was nothing to add to or subtract from the original announcement of the British losses. The statement gave the German losses as two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, four light cruisers, nine torpedo destroyers and a submarine.

The pessimism which prevailed as a result of the Admiralty's original statement of losses, which now is considered to have been needlessly candid and conservative in underestimating the extent of the German losses as compared with those of Great Britain, has been greatly lessened by the latest statement.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says rumors are current in Hamburg that two additional German warships than those announced in the German communication—the battleship Westfalen and the battle cruiser Lutzow—were sunk in the battle. A wireless dispatch received here Saturday from Berlin said the German Admiralty admitted the loss of the Westfalen.

The Admiralty statement to-night declares that the German losses in the fight were not only relatively, but absolutely greater than those of the British. Maintaining its practice of caution, the Admiralty still refrains from giving the names of the lost German ships.

Cause Of Fight.

London, June 4.—The Danish steamer Fjord, which arrived at Frederikshaven to-day from Leith, was the real cause of the whole fight. While steaming in the North Sea just off the northwest coast of Jutland, she was stopped by a German torpedo boat, whose chief came on board and examined her papers. Whilst this was proceeding four British destroyers were observed on the horizon, coming toward the Germans. The German chief and his men hurried off to their torpedo boat and left at full speed. The Fjord did the same. Within a few minutes the British began firing at the German vessel and kept up the chase for awhile. Later the Fjord passed four German cruisers and thirty torpedo boats passed by, firing and steering at full speed in the

direction of the battleships. The Fjord heard the cannonading for over four hours while going east around Skaw.

CHAIRMANSHIP GIVEN TO KENTUCKY SENATOR

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson has approved the tentative selection of Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, for permanent chairman of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. This assures the election of the Senator by the convention.

As permanent chairman Senator James will be named to head the committee which will notify Mr. Wilson of his nomination, as he did after the Baltimore convention.

The President has not decided yet where he will receive the Notification Committee, although his supporters in New Jersey are very anxious that he go to "Shadow Lawn," his summer home in that State, for the ceremony.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, has been tentatively decided upon as chairman of the Platform Committee, and when he goes to St. Louis probably will carry with him the outlines of the platform drawn up by the President himself.

FRIEND OF CHILDREN DEAD AT AGE OF 102

Hickman, Ky., June 3.—Noah Swindle, the oldest man in Hickman, and possibly the oldest man in the county, died here last night suddenly. When he retired at 9:30 he was apparently well, but at midnight his aged wife discovered he was dead. Mr. Swindle was 102 years old, and one of the most unique characters the city has ever known, being unusually active, spending most of his time playing with the small children in the neighborhood, and speaking to every child that came near. He is survived by his aged wife, who is nearly 100 years old, several children and grandchildren, all of the latter residing elsewhere.

STOCKHOLDERS NOTIFIED OF THEIR INDEBTEDNESS

Paris, Ky., June 3.—Deputy State Banking Commissioner Buckner Woodford to-day mailed notices to each of the stockholders of the defunct George Alexander & Company State Bank, calling attention to their indebtedness, under the double liability clause of the State laws, to the creditors of the bank, and asking for a settlement. The capital stock of the Alexander bank was \$40,000, but Alexander, who is now insolvent, owned one-half of this amount. As the stock in itself is now valueless, according to the State laws, the stockholders are liable for \$100, the par value of the stock, on each share owned by them. It is thought about \$18,000 will be added to the assets of the bank through this means.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, June 2.—The second of the big preparedness measures, the naval appropriation bill, larger by many millions than ever before considered in Congress, passed the House late to-day almost unanimously. It carries a building program for next year of five battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, ten destroyers, fifty submarines, 130 aeroplanes, provides for a Government armor plate plant, authorizes an increase of 17,000 enlisted men, and appropriates a total of \$269,000,000.

There were only four negative votes—two Republicans, one Prohibition and one Socialist.

Death of a Good Boy.

Joseph Henry Withrow, son of Henry and Lula Withrow, was born April 22, 1901, died May 31, 1916, aged 15 years. Henry was loved and respected by all who knew him. He left the sweet evidence behind that he was a child of God and realized his acceptance with Him. He leaves behind one brother, his mother, as well as a host of friends to mourn his loss. The last words he was heard to utter were: "The Lord's will, not mine, be done." His funeral was preached at Equality church at 4 o'clock Wednesday, May 31, 1916, by Rev. Birch Shields, Beaver Dam, to a large congregation.

Chokes to Death on Bean.

Owingsville, Ky., June 3.—A child of John Norris who lives near here, on Burbridge Branch, got a bean lodged in its throat and choked to death.

UNCERTAINTY IS PREVAILING NOTE

Sounding Around Conven-
tion Quarters.

CARDS SEEM TO BE STACKED

Against Nomination Of Roose-
velt, But His Friends Are
Not Giving Up.

A SITUATION UNPRECEDENTED

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, June 5.—For some unknown reason for which no explanation is offered, there is a growing conviction among both Republican and Progressive leaders assembled here for the national conventions that Col. Roosevelt will not be nominated by the older party. Among those who hold to this view are many numbered among the Colonel's closest friends, who none the less are not giving up the fight.

The leaders who take this view of the situation seem to think that Justice Hughes is the man who could bring the Republican and Progressive parties together and present a solid front to the Democratic opposition, even though they are not convinced that the Justice can win the nomination.

The situation which this condition presents is unprecedented. None of the leaders on the ground profess to have any idea of what will happen. It is notable that all the speculation so far has been principally among the leaders, probably less than fifty of them, and that the delegates have had very little part in it. A few more than half of the delegates to the Republican convention have reached Chicago. Those who are here are uncertain of the attitude of other men from their States.

It seems certain that Col. Roosevelt could have the Progressive nomination at once if he would say the word and still leave the way open to withdraw his candidacy if the Republican convention nominated a man whom he was willing to support.

One faction among the Progressives favors nominating Col. Roosevelt on the first day of the convention and then await the action of the Republicans. Another faction would prefer to make no nomination until after it was known what the Republicans purposed to do.

On every hand there is speculation as to what the Old Guard will do if it succeeds in defeating Col. Roosevelt for the nomination; whether they would go the whole distance and nominate a man of their number, such as Root, Fairbanks, Weeks or Burton; or whether they would attempt to conciliate the Progressives by choosing a man whom the latter might support. The name of Justice Hughes is the only one that has been brought forward so far as having such possibilities.

Among the rank and file of the Republicans there are indications of a genuine effort to draw the Progressives back into the old party. One of these evidences is the lack of harsh criticism and bellicose demonstrations which characterized the convention period of 1912. Apparently all factions learned a lesson from the disastrous consequences following the split four years ago and as a result nothing is heard in the way of brigadecio or defiance. The supporters of candidates familiarly called favorite sons are firm in their arguments, but are inclined to a far greater degree than ordinarily to extol their candidates without detracting from others.

Street-corner harangues in the interest of candidates and the usual partisan musical demonstrations have not been seen.

Because of the fact that Justice Hughes and Col. Roosevelt occupy places far in advance of others in the race, they have become the especial subjects of attack, each by the champions of the other and both by the adherents of the half dozen or more other men whose names are being mentioned.

For Sale.

Fifty-one acres of farming land. Apply to L. C. Brown, Special Deputy Banking Commissioner, McHenry, Ky. 2113

MET SAD PLIGHT IN FROZEN SOUTH

Shackleton Describes His
Many Hardships.

MEMBERS OF PARTY MAROONED

On Ice Floes—Terrific Blizzards
and Privations In a Sea
Of Ice.

ALL ARE REPORTED AS SAVED

London, June 3.—A long dispatch from Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, describes the misfortunes which overtook his Antarctic expedition. His ship, Endurance, was pierced by icebergs and sank in the Weddell Sea on November 20, having been abandoned by all hands on October 27.

Shackleton and his crew reached Elephant Island on April 14 in boats after a series of privations and sufferings in the drift ice, several of the party being then on the verge of physical collapse.

As far as is known not a single man of the expedition lost his life, but the anxiety will not be at an end until all the men now marooned in the South polar regions have been accounted for. Lieut. Shackleton's story is a narrative of conquest by sheer courage and endurance of difficulties as nearly insurmountable as ever a similar expedition encountered.

The Endurance became wedged in ice floes, while bergs towered above her as though they might at any moment overwhelm the vessel. For weeks on end the Endurance resisted the pressure, but by August it was apparent she must be crushed into a mass of splinters. The party was then forced to make camp on one of the ice floes.

The little party of explorers found themselves strangers in a frozen world of their own. They were the sole inhabitants of the field of ice. Their only sustenance was the small supply of provisions taken from the lost ship before she was abandoned, and their only hope of safety was residing in three small boats. Days of danger followed. An attempt to escape was foiled after a period of fruitless effort. "At times," says Shackleton, "the various units were isolated on separate floes."

There was nothing to be done but to retreat and await developments. "Patience Camp" was set up, and there these solitary men passed February and March of last year, slowly drifting north. Winter descended on them. They saw the desired land at times, but could not reach it. At length the floe on which they were imprisoned split in pieces under the influence of the swell, and the marooned men had to take to their frail boats.

Another floe was selected for a night's rest, but it broke up under their tent. Then came a period of arduous boat work. The party was threatened by wind, sea and ice until, after many days and worn out by hardships, they arrived at Elephant Island on April 11. A gale was blowing, as though the elements had determined that no man should reach safety. But the haven was eventually won.

The haven was merely an ice-bound, storm-swept spot in a land of desolation, but even this sanctuary was welcome to the explorers, who had found it no easy matter to support life. Then, owing to a shortage of food, Lieut. Shackleton determined to endeavor to break through to the known world. With a few of his companions, not too exhausted to undertake such further exertion and hardships as the effort promised Shackleton braved the obstacles and by sheer pluck, resource and hard work won his end, reaching the head of King Haakon Bay. On May 19 he started across the island of South Georgia, the interior of which had, so far as is known, hitherto not been trod by the foot of man.

In thirty-six hours of continuous marching Shackleton says he covered thirty miles over glaciers, across mountain ridges and snow fields from 2,000 feet to 4,000 feet above sea level, and then the Stromme

whaling station was reached, nearly a month having elapsed since he set out from Elephant Islands.

TORNADO SWEEPS TRAIN FROM TRACK—26 HURT

Bloomington, Ill., June 2.—Twenty-six persons were injured when the Wabash night mail train No. 17, bound from Chicago to St. Louis, was blown from the tracks by a tornado early to-day near Saunemin, Ill.

The train was traveling forty miles an hour when it was wrecked. Most of the coaches were of steel and this is believed to have prevented a heavy loss of life.

Most of the injured are believed to be not in a serious condition. Three of the Pullman cars remained on the track and some of the passengers in them did not know there had been a wreck until an hour later.

All of the injured, with the exception of Mrs. J. B. Milward, of Lexington, Ky., whose arm was fractured, and A. E. Manning, of Indianapolis, whose hip was injured, are from Chicago and other Illinois points.

STONE TIED TO BODY OF GIRL FOUND IN RIVER

Paducah, Ky., June 3.—The body of a girl found at Metropolis, Ill., twelve miles below Paducah, was not that of Pearl Kessler, formerly Pearl Gordon, according to Mrs. Annie Kessler, of Paducah, mother of the missing girl. The body was found floating in the Ohio river there May 21. Around it was tied a 75-pound stone with a cable wire nine feet long. There was a gash on the side of the woman's head. Mrs. Kessler made a personal examination of the body. Pearl Kessler was 23 years old and was divorced from Sam Gordon last spring. She left home about two months ago, ostensibly for Dyersburg, Tenn.

A 'PHONE DIRECT FROM ST. LOUIS TO PRESIDENT

St. Louis, June 3.—Work of preparing the Coliseum for the Democratic National Convention began to-day. By working double shifts it is expected to have the building ready by June 12, two days before the convention assemblies. On that date the Democratic National Committee will meet to hear contests for seats in the convention.

A private telephone wire will connect the Coliseum with the White House during the sessions. The wire will have no switchboard connections and therefore never will be "busy" when President Wilson wants to use it.

Applications for more than 100,000 seats have been received. Less than 6,000 seats, however, will be available to the general public.

HERE'S WHAT THEY GET FOR DESECRATING FLAG

New York, June 3.—Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who last night participated in the burning of the American flag and other national emblems in the rear of his church, to-day was found guilty by the Court of Special Sessions of desecrating the American emblem and sentenced to thirty days in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The offense of which he was convicted to-day was the desecration of the American flag in circulars he caused to be distributed some weeks ago.

RAIL CASUALTIES IN THREE MONTHS 46,000

Washington, June 5.—More than 46,000 persons were killed or injured in the United States by railroad accidents during the three months ending September 30, 1915. Interstate Commerce Commission figures made public here show 2,531 were killed and 43,518 injured. The figures show a net decrease of 217 in the number killed and 3,697 in the number injured, as compared with returns for the corresponding quarter in 1914.

For Sale.

The T. J. Smith home in Hartford, Ky.,—eight rooms—modern improvements. See Mrs. A. W. BENNETT. 2114

An American flag and those of several other nations were burned Thursday night in the course of a "ceremony" at the Church of the Social Revolution in New York, of which the Rev. Bouck White is the head.

\$11,522,835 GAIN IN ASSESSMENT

Revenue \$57,614 Over That
Of Last Year.

EQUALIZATION BOARD BOOSTS

Returns \$22,605,025 — Strong
Advice Is Offered To Asses-
sors Of Kentucky.

THE ROAD TAX YIELD \$5,671

Frankfort, Ky., June 5.—With an equalized valuation of property \$11,522,835 greater than last year, the estimated State revenues from general property assessment this year will exceed those of last year by \$57,614.04 and the 5-cent road tax will yield \$5,761.41.

The State Board of Equalization, which has completed its work, raised the total assessments returned by County Assessors \$22,605,025. The total equalized assessment is \$898,663,954, which will yield \$4,493,319.64 on the State tax rate of 50 cents on the \$100, while the road fund will receive \$449,331.95.

All the counties were raised excepting Anderson, Boone, Bourbon, Boyd, Bullitt, Calloway, Campbell, Casey, Christian, Clay, Franklin, Garrard, Graves, Harrison, Henderson, Hickman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jessamine, Johnson, Kenton, Knott, Letcher, Madison, Mercer, Lincoln, Martin, Monroe, Perry, Pike, Russell, Shelby, Trimble, Warren, Wayne and Woodford, all of these, save Anderson, Bullitt, Calloway, Monroe, Trimble, Warren and Wayne having returned an assessment this year in excess of their equalized valuation last year. Assessments returned by the last seven were practically the same.

The total increase over last year was made up in varying increases in nearly all the counties, only Anderson, Barren, Bath, Bullitt, Butler, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Elkhart, Estill, Hancock, Harlan, Hickman, Knox, Larn, Lawrence, Leslie, Letcher, Madison, Meade, Menifee, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Powell, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Trimble, Warren, Wayne and Wolfe, showing reductions from 1915. These were negligible except in the case of Letcher, which returned \$3,655,920 this year as compared to \$4,303,789 in 1915.

In its report to State Auditor Greene the board said it accepted without change the assessments of thirty-six counties and made raises of from 2 to 25 per cent, in eighty-four. Of this number nineteen accepted the raise without protest. The board reported that it did not reduce the assessment of any county.

It stated that County Judges, appearing before the board, were urged to appoint as supervisors only such men as would help secure a proper assessment and to join with this board in an effort to reduce the tax rates and equalize the burden of taxation by requiring every person to assess his property at its fair cash value.

To the County Assessors the board sent a letter calling attention to the requirements of the law and the oath they take, and stating: "The Board of Equalization has become convinced that if the laws are literally enforced by the assessors the burden of taxation can be properly equalized and the tax rate of counties, cities and the State materially reduced."

"The Constitution and the statutes require you to assess all property, except such as is exempt from taxation, at the fair cash value of such property. The tax laws are sufficient, if enforced uniformly throughout the State, to produce all the revenue to support the city, county and State governments on a rate much lower than the present rate. This uniform assessment can be obtained only through the co-operation of the Assessors. We urge you to join this board in an effort to reduce the tax rate and equalize the burden of taxation by requiring every person to assess his property at its fair cash value."

Virtue is its own reward, so it's no wonder a man hates to be known as a good thing.